## Morth Carolina Standard.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES-THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

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## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

REVERDY JOHNSON'S SPEECH. We make the following extracts from the Speech of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, a decided Whig, delivered

in the Senate of the United States on the 10th instant : "Sir. I need not say that I came into this body differing with the administration upon almost every subject of our public civil policy. This difference, decided as it was in the beginning, so far from hav-ing been diminished, has been but more and more strengthened and confirmed. I believe they misapprehend the true policy of the country and fundamentally err upon great and vital points of constitutional power. I may be mistaken; but I believe as sincerely as I believe in my own existence, that the day will come, and is rapidly coming, when this will be seen to be the general opinion of the people; and that, until then, the country will be deprived of many a blessing which the constitution was intended to bestew. But, sir, new questions have arisen, and are now agitating the nation. We are at war; and, upon one of the questions growing out of it, I find myself differing, perhaps, with most of the senators on this this difference exists, if it does exist, because I am Party ties, party prepossessions, party associations, strong as they ever are, and should be, can never be sufficiently strong to make an honorable man violate what he feels to be his duty to his country; and when in that duty is involved his country's reputation, they should be, and are, weaker than the spi-

Nor upon this occasion do I feel any other concern than that which the mere fact of difference creates; because I know so well the Senators who are around me, that whatsoever regret they may feel that our opinions are not upon all points identical, I should cease to have, what I am sure I now have, their respect and esteem, if I surrendered my own judgment, and faltered with my own conscience upon a measure. vital, in that judgment, to the true fame of our common country. We differ, sir, but we differ as friends. We differ, sir, but we differ as patriots. We have alike the true honor of the country at heart; we are only not agreed, perhaps, as to what that true honor

Sir, he libels them, and he libels me, who doubts our high and patriotic purposes. He violates the decorum of private life, and the decencies of official relation, where it exists, who intimates that we are capable, under any state of things, or for any purposes, of taking sides with the enemies of our country. We aim alike at her honor; we disagree, if we do disagree, as to the true mode of vindicating and maintaining it. Mr. President, all of the good and liberal of my countrymen will, I have no doubt, when they shall have seen what I am about to say, do me the justice to believe that my motives are pure and patriotic. There may be, and perhaps are, mere followers of the party camp, whose hope it is to feed on the spoils of the contest, who may profess to doubt it; but to none such do I drop a syllable to satisfy. Bred in the corruption of the motto of the political freebooter, that the spoils belong to the victor-fighting not for principle, but for plunder-they are as feculent as their motto, and beneath the notice of honest men-only, indeed, to be shunned as you would shun any loathsome toad that might be in your

Is the war just and honorable, or not? I think it is; and I hope, for the good name of my country, that such will be the judgment of Christendom. Sir, I wish to be clearly understood. I am not inquiring into the conduct of the Executive, into its prudence or its constitutionality. My single proposition now is, that, as between the United States and Mexico, the former had just cause of war on the 13th May, 1846, when the war act of that date was passed; and that, on that day, war in fact existed by means of the unjust and illegal act of Mexico. Sir, I repeat, before going further, that I sincerely trust. as I love the fair fame of my countrymen, that I may be able to make this plain. Sir, I should bow in deep and heartfelt mortification for that fame, if I did not believe it to be plain. I would not have it even to be involved in the slighest obscurity or doubt. from the dread of the judgment which the civilized world would then be compelled to pass upon us. We live in an age when nations, as individuals, lose their power and usefulness, and sink into degradation, if they perpetrate acts of wrong and injustice. We are, thank God, surrounded by a moral atmosphere, as necessary to healthful national existence as the atmosphere we breathe is necessary to individual life. If we discard it-if we sink below it-if we substitute for it that which is inseparable from violence and injustice-the punishment is at hand. The deeay begins, and progresses until we are involved in

purer, the more elevated, the more spotless that character, the greater the power. I trust, therefore, in God, that I am right in the opinion that this war is, upon our part, just and honorable. If not—if not elearly just and honorable—then will we be pro-

I wish to give offence to none—I take no offence if others hold a different opinion. I am here to justify my own vote before the Senate and the country; ject to the adjustment by this government of all ques-

my judgment are one. I now proceed with the attempt to maintain that judgment. I have not time, sir, nor health, to state all the facts which our difficulties with Mexico have developed applicable to this question. Nor, if I had, should I deem it necessary to trespass so much upon the time of this body. My purpose is to refer only to such as I am sure cannot be successfully denied, and which are of themselves, in my judgment, conclusive of the controversy.

In 1834, the Mexican Congress passed a decree.

central one.

For this, General Cos, under the order of Santa | United States; and the sum of \$100,000 is hereby | edge and submit to her sovereignty? or does it not | Anna, at the head of his army, broke up the legisla- appropriated to defray the expenses of missions and mean only that such government is to have posses-Anna, at the head of his army, broke up the legislature of Coiahula and Texas, and arrested all the officers of the government, marched over the Rio Grande, and established his headquarters at San Antonio, leaving a garrison at Lipantitlan, on the Nueces, and houses of Congress, as the President may direct.] one at Goliad. The Texans then commenced the revolution, retook Goliad, Lipantitlan, and San An-Mexico, General Almonte, demanded his passports,

stitution of 1824, was the Nueces, running for upwards of one hundred miles up that stream, and then by a line across from that point to the Rio Grande. government to terminate the controversy by negotiation, failed; and before the march, the Mexican govportion. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will uals by what they called colony-grants, under which the Rio Grande, and conceding to the United States that portion of Texas which lies west of the Nueces, the greater portion of them, so entitled to this portion advertise by the year.

Instruction of the Rio Grande, and conceding to the United States that portion of Texas which lies west of the Nueces, but of disputing with the United States that portion of Texas which lies west of the territory, joined in the Texas revolution, and the whole of the country between the Rio Grande and conceding to the United States that portion of Texas which lies west of the Rio Grande and conceding to the United States that portion of Texas which lies west of the Rio Grande and conceding to the United States that portion of Texas which lies west of the Rio Grande and conceding to the United States that portion of Texas which lies west of the Rio Grande and conceding to the United States that portion of Texas which lies west of the Rio Grande and conceding to the United States that portion of Texas which lies west of the Rio Grande and conceding to the United States that portion of Texas which lies west of the Rio Grande and conceding to the United States that portion of Texas which lies west of the Rio Grande and conceding to the United States that portion of Texas which lies west of the Rio Grande and conceding to the United States and Conceding to the United States and Conceding to the Rio Grande and Conceding to the United States and Conce head of five thousand troops, being all that were left to the centralists to maintain their power, should be tween the Nueces and the Rio Grande, as in any terpermitted to retire west of the river, and that he him- ritory situated between the Sabine and the Nueces. plied with—Filisola being permitted to retire with troops was, under all the circumstances, judicious all his force to the west of the river, and Santa Anna, and prudent. It is not whether, by a different course, in October afterwards, released. The treaty contain- an actual conflict might not have been avoided; but prisoners and the surrender of property. Gen. Rusk, fence-the United States had not, under the laws of order of the Texan government, transmitted a copy make such a movement. of the treaty to Gen. Filisola, who recognised it, Now, what are the clear and indisputable facts? and at once complied with all the obligations it im- The United States had received the republic of Texposed upon him. In 1836 (19th December) the Texian Congress

> ed to cross the river and settle on the opposite side. had existed as an independent nation. For the purpose of facilitating the removal of those occupying the country, and of watching the movements of the Mexican army, and preparatory to an advance upon Matamoras, he despatched Gen. Felix Houston with a sufficient force to take possession of Corpus Christi; and that was done. Gen. Hous- ed annexation as war; she had terminated all diploton exercised more authority between the Nueces matic relations; she had refused to receive our minand the Rio Grande than Gen. Urrea did, who was ister, upon a mere quibble of the then President, bestationed at Matamoras with a force of about ten cause he was afraid of his own power, threatened thousand men. At one period Urrea crossed the riv- with downfall, because it was believed he was willer with the greater part of his command and encamp- ing to negotiate at all. She had mustered an army ed a few miles east of the river; but in a very short on the Rio Grande, with the declared object of invadperiod he recrossed to the western side. In this con- ing all Texas, and recovering the whole of her own dition things remained until 1843, the Mexicans hav- sovereignty. Her then government owed its existing no army to the east of the river, and the Texians ence to this very determination. She had never having a few troops at Corpus Christi and San An- maintained any peculiar title to what is now called tonio. With these troops, however, the Texians frequently made excursions to Laredo, a place upon the Rio Grande, and several times crossed it. The Mexican troops made two incursins, crossing the river rized to meet the threatened invasion, even upon the both times, coming as far as San Antonio, and upon admitted territory of the invader? Who doubts that each occasion were immediately driven back to the west bank. In 1843, also, an armistice was agreed fence gives the right to strike the first blow? To upon, under which the Mexican army was to remain on the west, and the Texians on the east side of the river. This armistice was in the same year revoked, and the war declared to be renewed. The proclamation of Gen. Woll, who was then in command of the Mexican force, issued by direction of Santa Anna, declared that all Mexicans found within three leagues of the river would be 'considered as " favoring the usurpers of that territory," (meaning by the territory the whole of Texas,) be tried by court-martial, and capitally punished. There were during this period, at a post called Laredo, on the east side of the river, some citizens under a military organization, and organized simply with a view of defence against the Indians, mustered only upon such occasions, but back to the Sabine; she was there, to reconquer Texclaiming to be citizens when Hays or McCullough as-the whole and every part of Texas-and not to was there with the Texan rangers. From the commencement of the revolution in 1834, to the independence declared by Texas in 1836-from that period to the admission of Texas into the Union in 1845, and from 1845 up to the present hour, no Mexican document can be found, military or civil-no Mexican officer military or civil, has ever been known to contend that the territory lying between the Nucces and the Rio Grande belonged to Mexico by any other title than that which she maintained to the whole territory between the Sabine and the Rio Grande. Under the colony contracts granted by Tamaulipas, the settlers, at an election in Texas in 1841 or 1842 of members of Congress, voted at Corpus Christi, claiming to be citizens of Texas; and their votes were received and recognized by the government. The evidence to the tittle, too, to the lands so settled upon, including all transfers from the time of the revolution of 1834 to the present time, are recorded among the land records of Texas. On the first of March, 1845, the alternative resolutions for the admission of Texas into the Union were passed. On the 29th of December, 1845, Texas was admitted; and on the same day an act was passed to extend the laws of the United States over the State of Texas. On the 31st of December, 1845, Texas was constituted a revenue district; and the city of Galveston, the only port of entry, having annexed to it, amongst other ports, as ports of delivery, the port of Corpus Christi, a port on the west side of the Nueces. Under that act, a revenue officer of the United States has been appointed for Corpus Christi. On the 2d of February, 1847, Congress, by an act establishing additional post-roads in the State of Texas, established, amongst others, one from Brazos Santiago, via Point Isabel, to Fort Brown, opposite Matamoras; and one from Corpus Christi to Santiago, a point south of Point Isabel, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. Now, as before stated, Texas was annexed under

the first of the alternative resolutions of the 1st of

and I mean to do it with the freedom that belongs to each of us.

I have an instinctive repugnance to believe my country wrong in any war in which she can engage; and I rejoice that in this instance my feelings and my judgment are one. I now proceed with the attempt to maintain that independ on the country in the country to maintain that independ on the country is an act of hostility. I concede it. But the maintain that independ on the country is an act of hostility. I concede it. But the maintain that independ on the country is an act of hostility. I concede it. But the maintain that independ on the country is an act of hostility. I concede it. But the maintain that independ on the country is an act of hostility. I concede it. But the maintain that independ on the country is an act of hostility. I concede it.

In 1834, the Mexican Congress passed a decree, two representatives in Congress until the next apporrequiring all citizens to surrender to the government tionment of representation, shall be admitted into their arms. The legislature of Coiahula and Texas by decree remonstrated against it, and other acts repealing the constitution of Mexico of 1824, by which they had changed the government from a federal to a central constitution of Mexico of 1824, by which they had changed the government from a federal to a central constitution of Mexico of 1824, by which they had changed the government from a federal to a central constitution of Mexico of 1824, by which they had changed the government from a federal to a central constitution of Mexico of 1824, by which they had changed the government from a federal to a central constitution of Mexico of 1824, by which they had changed the government from a federal to a central constitution of Mexico of 1824, by which they had changed the government from a federal to a central constitution. As a general principle, the proposition is true; but what is actual principle, the proposition is true; but what is actual and undisturbed possession? The editor of the N. Y. Herald has turned out a conditions of such admission, and the cession of the conditions of such admission, and the cession of the conditions of such admission, and the cession of the conditions of such admission. The editor of the N. Y. Herald has turned out a central principle, the proposition is true; but what is actual principle, the proposition is true; but what is actual principle, the proposition is true; but what is actual and undisturbed possession? The editor of the N. Y. Herald has turned out a central principle, the proposition is true; but what is actual principle, the proposition is true; but what is actual principle, the proposition is true; but what is actual principle, the proposition is true; but what is actual principle. be agreed upon by the governments of Texas and the every inhabitant within her territory is to acknowl- fied if they own a wheel-barrow!

upon the ground that the annexation itself was a The boundaries of Coiahula and Texas, as these departments were laid off into one State by the con-The territory below that line, between the Nueces ernment were collecting their forces upon the Rio and the Rio Grande, was a part of the State of Ta- Grande, with the avowed design, not of taking posmaulipas. Tamaulipus granted it to various individ- session only of the territory between the Nueces and were represented in the convention of Texas, which and the Sabine, and upon the ground that the whole subsequently declared the independence of that Re-public. The day after the battle of San Jacinto, Mexico, by virtue of her original and paramount title. (31st April, '36,) Santa Anna surrendered as a pris- Now the proposition which I seek to maintain is oner. In about six weeks afterwards, he entered this: that as between the government of the United into a treaty with the government of Texas, acknowl- States and the government of Mexico, the former edging the Rio Grande as their southwestern boun- had in this condition of things a perfect right, and the dary, upon condition that Gen. Filisola, then at the same right for the purpose of repelling the threatenself should be released. These conditions were com- The question is not whether such a movement of the ed, also, various stipulations about the release of whether as a matter of right-as a matter of self-dethen at the head of the Texan forces, and under the nations, full and perfect authority and justification to

as into the Union, without antecedently defining her boundaries, and under a constitution which reiterated passed a law describing the Rio Grande as their what had been, as far back as 1839, a part of her southwestern boundary. After this, Filisola was su- original constitution as an independent republicperseded in command by the appointment of Gen'l. that the Rio Grande, from its source to its mouth, differing, perhaps, with most of the senators on this side of the chamber—not, I hope, with all—with side of the chamber—not, I hope, with all—with whom it is my pride and pleasure generally to agree. In need not say, Mr. President, to you or to them, that I need not say the need not say th the Rio Grande to retire to his rear, or to remove to between the Nueces and the Rio Grande who claim- abandon at once the intermediate territory, the very entered, without the least apprehension of fear, and He told the Senator from North Carolina, that his did retire to his rear; but many of the Mexicans elect- They knew that for nine years the State of Texas

> with nations as with individuals, the right of self-deprevent an injury is easier than to repair it. Sir, where is the writer on the law of nations who holds a different opinion? There are some propositions so plain that they admit of no illustration—they furnish their own best illustration-and this is one of them. We had a clear, undeniable right to meet Mexico at the very outmost limits of Texas, and repel her there; or, if we deemed it advisable, an equally clear and undeniable right to anticipate her, by striking the first blow on her own admitted territory. But it is said that the place of conflict was on Mexican territory. If it was, the argument in our behalf would as the truth. Another Congress assembled-we of not be in the least enfeebled. She was there, intending to go further; she was there, to drive our army retain a portion only, upon the ground that such portion was not Texas.

But even the fact is not as alleged; whether this portion of the territory was or was not rightfully a part of Texas, was, at least, a matter of dispute. Texas claimed it. Texas, over a portion of it, exercised jurisdiction. Citizens residing on it, claimed to be citizens of that government. Mexico had in vain attempted to recover it. The constitution of after the admission of Texas into the Union, sovereignty over part of it-the highest act of sovereignty, the taxing power. She had received Texas into the Union, without any other definition of boundary, reserving the right only as between themselves. Texas, and any other power who might question the justice of the boundary, to settle it by negotiation. Without a breach of honor to Texas, the United States could no more have surrendered, without inquiry and negotiation, to an absolute and armed demand this portion, of the territory than they could have surrendered to such a demand the entire State. All, then, that can be said is, that the title of Texas

to this part of her territory was open to dispute. Such a dispute is to be settled but by two meansby negotiation or by force. If the negotiation was refused-if Mexico elected the other alternative, (force,) can she complain if we meet her with force? But suppose her design was not actual force, but to get possession only of the disputed ground? Had not the United States the same right to take possession, and hold whatever they possessed, until the question of title was decided by negotiation? The very question of title might have been affected by act, and not the act of Mexico-every human heart, the fact of possession. Mexico might have relied upon it as conclusive of the inability of Texas, and in the affirmative. the United States as their successors, to prevent it; and as demonstrating that the original sovereignty had not been lost by the revolution. This the United States had a right to guard against. Their own March, 1845.

The first resolution provides, that Congress doth upon us. If we are right, we are worthy descendants of sires who knew no moral blemish—who estimated the national honor above all price. If we are receted into a new State, to be called the wrong, we have disgraced the inheritance of freedom they have left us, brought dishonor upon our land, and aimed a fatal blow at our constitutional freedom itself.

March, 1845.

The expenditures heretofore authorised by our Government for such purposes have added greatly to swerable for all these sad and sickening results. The was their duty to strengthen it by also taking possession. Pending a question of disputed territory, and since the materials of science, and the reputation of our violated rights. Mexico is an in vindication of our violated rights. Mexico is an swerable for all these sad and sickening results. The was their duty to strengthen it by also taking possession. Pending a question of disputed territory, was their duty to strengthen it by also taking possession. Pending a question of disputed territory, was their duty to strengthen it by also taking possession. Pending a question of disputed territory, was their duty to strengthen it by also taking possession. Pending a question of disputed territory, was their duty to strengthen it by also taking possession. Pending a question of disputed territory, was their duty to strengthen it by also taking possession. Pending a question of disputed territory, was their duty to strengthen it by also taking possession. Pending a question of disputed territory, was their duty to strengthen it by also taking possession. Pending a question of our violated rights. Mexico is an invindication of our violated rights. Mexico is an our violated rights. The was their duty to strengthen it by also taking possession, and the reputation of our violated rights. The was their duty to strengthen it by also taking possession, and the reputation of our violated rights. The was their duty to strengthen it by also taking posses of the existing government, in order that the same statesman would so act. Things should, in such a If I speak strongly, it is because I feel strongly. may be admitted as one of the States of this Union. case, be suffered to remain in statu quo. Neither should seek to get advantage of the other. If I am right in this, and Mexico designed taking possession, then she cannot complain if we also take possession;

pose of taking torcible possession and holding, is also an act of hostility. This Mexico did first, and we had a clear right to anticipate her upon every Fidelity," and altogether becoming as a badge of principle of international law, by marching ourselves, distinction on public occasions. and placing ourselves in a condition successfully to meet and repel her. Between nations, as between individuals, aggression may be met by aggression— felt for good in the community. And heaven knows assault may be met by battery. But, it is said, revolution gives no title unaccompanied by actual and un-disturbed possession and jurisdiction. As a general counteract the baleful effects of dissipation in drink.

original sovereignty? I say it means this, and noth-

See the result of a different doctrine. We declared our independence in 1776; the war continued as she might well have done: would not our title at that moment have been as good to every foot of our glorious Thirteen as it was to the very battle-fields of Saratoga and Yorktown? And yet, how inconsiderable a part of our country was ever trodden by the American soldier, or within actual reach of his arm! And yet how many hearts throughout the contest beat high with true loyalty to England, and were striking, or were burning to strike for the standard! No, sir; the proposition is not true, as it is sometimes understood. It means only the ability to make the usurpation good by force of arms, when the usurper's title is by force of arms assailed. Subject to this test, who can doubt that Texas had the ability to maintain her title to any part of the territory claimed by her between the Nueces and the Rio Grande? Let the facts give the answer. After her declaration of independence, and after she had, by force, driven the Mexican troops across the latter river, they afterwards returned but twice, and were each time driven back; and from the period of the last incursion in 1834, no Mexican soldier ever crossed the river, and no civil officer of Mexico ever exercised jurisdiction over it. Texas then claimed the territory-Texas drove Mexico from it-Texas had apparently the power, and certainly the will, to drive her from it whenever she invaded it. If these were the facts-and I appeal to the honorable senator from Texas for their truthwhat doubt is there, that to that part of her constitutional limits she has a title? Sir, a word or two more, and upon this point I have done. What senator, what American, would be now content to abandon the territory, make the Nueces the boundary, and fight only for that boundary? For peace, to put an end to the war, to spare the further effusion of blood, some might be found who would, by negotiation, agree to that limit of Mexico-would surrender all co, and fight her only to the banks of the Nueces? I believe-I hope for the honor of a common allegiance -that there is not one. I have said that I trusted, for the sake of our heretofore stainless character, that the was correct—that the war is, on our part, a just one.

If not, sir, why is it not? It is because, without without justification, we caused Mexican blood to be upon their own fields, dear to them as love of coun- when the nun addressed him :try is dear-consecrated to them by all the associations which bind man to the soil of his birth, in the Look. holiest of all duties-the defence of home and country, and have, without right, without excuse, without palliation, given them to the sword-slaughtered them by hundreds and thousands, and driven the survivors away. Sir, would not such a tale of wrong, of itself, cover our country with ignominy? But i is not yet half told. What else have we done? We have seized upon it as a pretext for other, and, if possible, vet deeper enormities. We have published to the world a falsehood. We have endeavored to conceal the true character of our outrage. We have stated that the contest was of their own seeking-not ours; and upon this degrading perversion have pursued them with still more frightful outrage. We at once called into the field 50,000 soldiers-placed the whole naval power of the government at the disposition of the Executive-intrusted him with ten millions of dollars, and carried on the war thus beguntook possession of their towns, bombarded Monterey -carried it almost by storm, slaughtering men and women by hundreds and thousands. Still the story is not told. The damning dishonor is not yet as dark the Senate composing it in part. We authorized additional troops to be raised-we placed additional funds in the hands of the President.

We hear of an intention to strike outraged Mexico in yet more vital points: we do not arrest it. We suffer the expedition to go on; before the Mexican de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista, Vera Cruz s bombarded. Her churches fall under the dreadful aim of the mortar; the blood of her women and children runs in streams through her before peaceful and happy streets; almost every thoroughfare is obstructed by the mangled bodies of her slaughtered citizens, until at last her valer can hold out no longer before the mighty and crushing power of our arms. She surrenders; yet, still, our vengeance is not glutted. Innocent, unoffending, outraged Mexico has yet more cities to be laid waste or conquered-more hearts to be wrung-more gallant blood to be shed-more women and children to be slaughtered-more agony in every form to suffer. We have not yet had our fill of blood. We march on in our fiendish progress. At Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, our march of slaughter is renewed, and goes on with yet more fearful violence. Mexican blood waters every plain. The cries of Mexican agony startle every ear; and still the work goes on. We lay siege to the city of Mexico itself-bombard its peaceful dwellings-make her streets to run with human blood, and slaughter again women and children, until resistance becomes unavailing. We get possession of the capital, and vet carry on the contest. Sir, can our country have done such deeds? Is she so deeply steeped in crime? Has she no honor left? Are we Christian and civilized men, or are we robbers and murderers? I hope she will pardon me the inquiry; and yet, if the war was unjust-if it was our animated by a single human feeling, can but answer

But no, sir-no, sir-it is not so; she is highminded, just, and honorable; she is civilized, not savage; her citizens are moral and Christian. Those scenes are, in the eye of God and man, to be justified,

The celebration of the members of this new order n our place, last Saturday, was conducted in a novel and very interesting manner. The introduction of resolutions, embodying the several and distinct sentiments adopted by the association, supported by well considered remarks from the movers and seconds, gave a variety and zest to the proceedings uncommon in public celebrations. The address of the Rev. Mr. Morgan, at the close, was evidently the result of mature thought, and placed the objects of the society on the most elevated ground.

The material embodied in the association is such that our community, as well as others, needs the con-

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

THE MEXICAN NUN AND THE AMERICAN OFFICER. On the evening of May 19, two American officers belonging to some volunteer corps, attended the cathedral, where certain services were held appertaining to the nuns at the convent of San Francis, situated in the western part of the city. The cathedral was filled, as usual, with a large crowd of the faithful. and at the conclusion of the ceremonies, when they were dispersing, the two officers lingered in the church, gazing at the expensive ornaments. As they were also in the act of retiring, a nun, who remained behind the rest of the sisterhood, made a sign to the officer, who was slowly following his comrade, that she desired to speak to him. Returning to the nun, a dialogue ensued, in substance as follows:

'You are an American?' 'I am madam, and but recently from the land of Vankees. 'I presume, sir, you are a man of honor and dis-

tinction ? 'Those qualities, added to courage, make up the composition of an American soldier.

'Are you willing to render me an important service?' 'You have but to command me.' 'I will not conceal from you that the service I ask

at your hands requires not only discretion, but extraordinary intrepidity. Knowing this, are you willing to assist me ?' 'Yes, I am determined.'

'Very well; when you hear the convent bell strke welve to-night, be at the side gate. I shall be there to open it, and on your knocking three times, you shall learn what it is I require of you. Will you be faithful to the rendezvous?' 'I shall be faithful if I live.'

"Well, I will depend upon you. Adieu.' They parted, and the officer rejoining his companion, as they pursued their way to the American quarters, related to him all that had transpired, and asked him if he should fulfil the appointment. The other advised him to do so, by all means, and,

for fear of accidents, offered to accompany him to the gate at the appointed hour. Supposing the affair was to end in one of those innocent adventures so common in Mexico, and taking

it for granted that the lady had been suddenly struck with his personal appearance, the officer, with his vas saluted by the nun:-

'You are truly a man of courage and honor, and are entitled to my warmest gratitude.'

was burning, she politely invited him to sit down, Senator was dictated, not so much by a spirit of opinion I have thus feebly endeavored to maintain, and producing two bottles, requested him to take a courtesy, as a desire to embarrass the action of the glass of wine with her-a request which a man and government and "postpone the consideration of this a soldier is not apt to treat with indifference. Filling vital question." justification, we invaded Mexican soil. It is because, him a glass out of one bottle, she took a little herself out of the other, and, after he had finished his, spilled upon Mexican ground. It is because they she told him to go to the opposite side of the bed were met at their own homes, which we invaded; from herself. The officer, still innocent, obeyed, 'Well, we are all alone. Is my door bolted?

> And at the same instant, to his utter horror and amazement, she discovered to him the dead body of monk, whose clothes were stiff and matted with blood, while she continued-

'The favor I require is that you take this body on questioned in this summary way and especially by the your shoulders and convey it beyond the gates of the plebeian Senator from Mississippi. Accordingly aconvent. I will light you to the gate of the first court. Obey instantly, or your life shall be in peril Senator from Mississippi, he affected to regard it as for if you attempt to escape, I will shoot you applied to the State of North Carolina and covertly court. Obey instantly, or your life shall be in peril through the head.'

'And suiting the action to the word, she drew a pistol from her bosom and presented it at him. 'I know,' added she, 'that my own life will be forfeited, for, after despatching you, I have a poniard miserable monk !

up the body, and, accompanied by the nun, who carried a dark lantern, proceeded to the gate by which he had entered, and, on issuing from it, threw down his horrible burden at the feet of his comrade, who was waiting to enjoy a laugh at what they had both imagined would terminate in a pious love intrigue.

After recounting to his friend the almost incredible adventure in which he had been engaged, they both resolved to communicate the circumstance to Gen. it was certainly not with any discourtesy towards the Worth in person; but they had proceeded only a short distance from the convent when the officer who had brought out the body began to complain of the conflicting views in regard to the expediency of fire blood is yet dry upon the fields of Palo Alto, Resaca most violent and excruciating pains. He soon fell taking up one subject or the other; and in reference upon the pavement and expired.

Donovon's Adventures in Mexico.

EXPLORATION OF THE DEAD SEA. While our squadron was withdrawn from the Mediterranean to operate elsewhere, it was rumored that some Mexican privateers had appeared in that sea, and indeed one American vessel was actually captured and carried into a Spanish port, by a vessel State, I hope he does not mean to imply that I came under the Mexican flag. Our merchants became alarmed and asked for the protection of their property afloat in that quarter. The Secretary of the Navy promptly acceded to their request. The steamer Princeton was withdrawn from the Gulf and dispatched to Gibraltar; the Marion and a small schooner being her consorts. This squadron has been actively engaged in the duties assigned it, to the entire satisfaction of the government. It has of course become necessary to send out a supply ship with the requisite stores for the station, but it is well known that vessels of this description are compelled to remain at particular ports for months at a time, and neither not sufficient strength in the bow which he bends to officers nor men can find as much occupation as they bring the arrows to their mark.

On the present occasion, Lieut, Lynch, the commander of the U. S. ship Supply, with Lieut. Dale, a gentleman of great scientific attainments, have obtained the consent of the Secretary of the Navy to employ some of their leisure time in making a visit to Lake Asphalties, or what we usually term the Dead Sea. The Secretary has favored the project of these gentlemen, and furnished them with several extra boats, a truck and some indispensable apparatus for making the necessary observations. The whole expense of this outlay is, however, but five hundred

seems to be a prevailing opinion that further important discoveries are soon to be made there.

Dr. Durbin has furnished us with the curious re-

sult of his personal examination of this celebrated lake. Harriet Martineau visited it in April last, and has published an account of her visit. The only person who is known to have crossed it

was an Irishman by the name of Costigan. He succeeded in crossing the lake, in an open boat, in the month of July, 1835, but suffered so much fatigue and exhaustion, and was so illy prepared for the adventure, that he fell sick and died. He made no notes of what he saw, nor did he communicate to his friends any verbal information on the subject during his illness. His remains are deposited in the American burying ground at Jerusalem.

A great many important questions remain to be determined, therefore, by Lieutenants Lynch and Dale, and they are excellently well qualified to succed in the enterprise.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

Shade of Anthracite!

" GIVE TO HIM THAT ASKETH THESE." If the poor man pass thy door, Give him of thy bounteous store Give him food, and give him gold. Give him shelter from the cold; Aid him his lone life to live, For 'tis angel-like to give.

Though worldly riches thou hast not, Give to him of poorer lot; Think thee of the widow's mite-In the holy Master's sight, It was more, a thousand fold, Than the rich man's heard of gold. Give, it is the better part, Give to him, "the poor in heart;" Give, of love in large degree,

Give of hope and sympathy; Cheer to them who sigh forlers, Light to him whose lamp is gone. Give the grey-haired wanderer room, Lead him gently to the tomb; Let him not in friendless clime, Float adown the tide of time;

Hear the mother's lonely call, She, the dearest one of all. And the lost, abandoned one, In thy pathway do not shun; Of thy kindness she hath need Bind with balm the bruised reed; Give, and gifts above all price, Shall be thine in Paradise.

From the Tarborough Press.

SENATORS BADGER AND FOOTE. The Washington Union of the 3d of January conains the sketch of a very interesting debate, in the

Senate of the United States, on the motion to postpone the Ten Regiment Bill-then pending-and take up Mr. Calhoun's Resolutions on the Mexican War. A long and desultory debate ensued upon this mo-tion, when Mr. Badger of this State undertook to read the Democratic Senators a lecture upon senatorial courtesy and propriety. This brought to his feet the new senator from Mississippi, Mr. Foote, who "fleshed his maiden sword", in one of the finest specimens of parliamentary eloquence we have seen, charge was incapable of being sustained by evidence -that the charge itself was discourteous and originated in a want of politeness and good feeling," After conducting him to her cell, where a lamp and intimated pretty broadly that the course of the

> Mr. Badger rejoined, and it is amusing to witness the writhings and contortions of the honorable Senator. It is evident that the arrow had reached its aim and not only that-it was rankling there. The greatest intellect" of the State was "in a fix." as "Practical Vigor" used to say. The cup he had prepared for others, he was obliged to drain to the dregs-bitter as it was. Accustomed so long to play the "Sir Oracle" in North Carolina and to frown into acquiescence all the unruly of his own party, he was not prepared to have his infallibility vailing himself of the word "scheme," used by the insinuated that there were other States more addicted

to schemes than North Carolina, and that Mississippi "was no better than she ought to be." Mr. Foote again took the floor disclaiming the ap plication of the word "scheme," which Mr. Badger for myself-the same with which I stabbed that sought to give it, and charged home upon the Senator a disposition to sneer at Mississippi. Mr. Badg-Seeing no other means of escape, the officer took er disclaimed any "imputation" upon the State of Mississippi-but kept himself snugly esconced be-

hind his inuendos and insinuations-insinuations which he did not have the manliness to utter openly. But the following extract will give our readers a better idea of this scene than any description of ours. (Subsequently, in reply to some remarks made by Mr. Badger,] Mr. Foote said : When I used the word "scheme

senator from North Carolina. It was merely in allusion to the postponement of business, there being to gentlemen who might be inclined to seize upon what might, perhaps, be properly termed a parlia-mentary advantage. And, while I am up, I will remark, that if the senator from North Carolina understands me as using the word "scheme" in any disrespectful sense, in reference to himself or in refer ence to the State of North Carolina, he is entirely mistaken. But while the honorable senator repels the idea of the application of such a term to his own from a part of the country where schemes of a discreditable character are more apt to be adopted than in North Carolina. If I had understood the senator as intending such an intimation, I should have repelled it at the moment, with promptitude, and perhaps with some heat. The State of Mississippl, glorious in war, and distinguished in peace, stands upon a mountain elevation too lofty to be reached by the arrows of assailment hurled at her charactereven by the senator from North Carolina. As was once observed here, on a somewhat similar occasion. by a distinguished member of this body: there is Mr. Badger disclaimed any imputation on the Stat

of Mississippi. Mr. Foote. I trust I shall be excused for trespass ing a single moment further upon the time of the

Senate. Notwithstanding the express disclaimer of the senator from North Carolina in the first half of his remarks, there is something yet in the tone and bearing of the honorable senator, which, without explanation, conveys the impression that he has not that respect for the State of Mississippi which h

Mr. Badger. I have expressly disclaimed intend ing any offence to Mississippi.

Mr. Foote. Sir, se I understood the senator; and yet, from the whole tenor of his remarks, we are as much at a loss as to the intention of the s efore. He certainly did disclaim any intention of offending; and yet the disclaimer was accompanied by a suggestion which weakened its force, and served to produce some little merriment. I am not aware

painful. Mr. Badger. No, sir, the senator mistakes me. I did not say that I was aware of the circumstance which might make the allusion painful. I said that when I made the remark I did not think of the circumstance which might make the allusion painful.

of the circumstance that would make the allusion

Mr. Foote. Very well, sir, I am entirely satisfied We confess we feel no pride in recording the dis-comfiture of a North Carolinian in any encounter, and least of all in the "arena of high debate." We love our State and feel a just pride in the glory of her great names; but when Geo. E. Badger, who is notorious throughout the State, as an habitual eness-er at every thing parvenu, popular or plebeian, so for outgrows his breeches, as to lecture the American Sepate on courtesy and propriety of conduct, we feel a lively satisfaction in witnessing his overthrow.

We venture to predict that Mr. Badger, does not again encounter the Senator from Mississippi.

COSTLY UNIVORM. General Valencia, who was as Isn'r it singular that the Mexicans have never had fires during the winter months? They half freeze, rather than take a little trouble to be comfortable. Real Boston October weather, and no fires! Shade of Anthracite. American, Mexico. Worth of gold, diamonds, and precious metals.